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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT TACOMA

11 CAROL A. WOISCHKE,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner of
Social Security,

15 Defendant.
16
17
18

CASE NO. C07-5704RJB-KLS

REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION

Noted for August 29, 2008

19 Plaintiff, Carol A. Woischke, has brought this matter for judicial review of the denial of her
20 application for supplemental security income (“SSI”) benefits. This matter has been referred to the
21 undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule MJR 4(a)(4) and as
22 authorized by Mathews, Secretary of H.E.W. v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261 (1976). After reviewing the parties’
23 briefs and the remaining record, the undersigned submits the following Report and Recommendation for
24 the Honorable Ronald J. Bryan’s review.

25 FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

26 Plaintiff currently is 45 years old.¹ Tr. 38. She graduated from high school and completed one year
27

28 ¹Plaintiff’s date of birth has been redacted in accordance with the General Order of the Court regarding Public Access to
Electronic Case Files, pursuant to the official policy on privacy adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

1 of college. Tr. 77. She has past work experience as a veterinary assistant and cashier. Tr. 18, 72, 80.

2 Plaintiff originally filed applications for disability insurance and SSI benefits in 1992. Tr. 17. Both
3 applications were denied initially on May 1, 1992. Id. Plaintiff did not appeal that denial. Id. She again
4 filed applications for SSI and disability insurance benefits on August 27, 2001, and September 12, 2001,
5 respectively, alleging disability as of January 1992, due to cluster headaches, migraine headaches with
6 vision loss, temporomandibular joint (“TMJ”) disorder, tinnitus in both ears, a history of two aneurysms,
7 and panic attacks. Tr. 18, 62, 71, 356. Her applications were denied initially and on reconsideration. Tr.
8 38-40, 45, 359-61.

9 Plaintiff requested a hearing, which was held on July 14, 2003, before an administrative law judge
10 (“ALJ”). Tr. 376. At the hearing, plaintiff, represented by counsel, appeared and testified, as did a medical
11 expert and a vocational expert. Tr. 376-422. On December 29, 2003, the ALJ issued a decision
12 determining plaintiff to be not disabled, finding specifically in relevant part as follows:

- 13 (1) at step one of the disability evaluation process, plaintiff had not engaged in
14 substantial gainful activity since her alleged onset date of disability;
- 15 (2) at step two, plaintiff had “severe” impairments consisting of an anxiety
16 disorder, a somatic pain disorder, depression, some intellectual deficits, low
17 back pain, cervical pain, and headaches;
- 18 (3) at step three, none of plaintiff’s impairments met or equaled the criteria of any
19 of those listed in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1;
- 20 (4) at step four, plaintiff had the residual functional capacity to perform a modified
21 range of light work, which precluded her from performing her past relevant
22 work; and
- 23 (5) at step five, plaintiff was capable of performing other jobs existing in significant
24 numbers in the national economy.

25 Tr. 17-30. The ALJ also denied plaintiff’s request to reopen her 1992 applications. Tr. 17. Plaintiff’s
26 request for review was denied by the Appeals Council on July 30, 2004 as well. Tr. 6.

27 Plaintiff sought judicial review of the ALJ’s decision in this Court, arguing that decision should be
28 reversed and remanded for an award of benefits, for the following reasons:

- 29 (a) the ALJ erred in evaluating the medical evidence in the record;
- 30 (b) the ALJ erred in finding plaintiff’s mental impairments did not meet or equal
31 the criteria of any of those listed in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1;
- 32 (c) the ALJ erred in assessing plaintiff’s credibility; and

1 (d) the ALJ erred in finding plaintiff capable of performing other work existing in
2 significant numbers in the national economy.

3 On October 13, 2005, the undersigned issued a report and recommendation, finding that the ALJ properly
4 determined plaintiff was not entitled to disability insurance benefits, because she failed to establish she
5 was disabled prior to her date last insured. Tr. 455-56. The undersigned also found the ALJ properly
6 evaluated the medical evidence in the record, conducted a proper step three analysis, and did not err in
7 discounting plaintiff's credibility. Tr. 459-71. However, the undersigned determined that the ALJ did err
8 in failing to adequately address plaintiff's problems with persistence and pace in assessing her residual
9 functional capacity at step five of the sequential disability evaluation process. Tr. 471-73.

10 The undersigned therefore recommended that the case be remanded back to the Commissioner for
11 further administrative proceedings, but solely for the purpose of re-considering the evidence in the record
12 regarding plaintiff's problems with persistence and pace, and how any such problems impact her ability to
13 perform other work existing in significant numbers in the national economy. Tr. 473-74. In addition,
14 because plaintiff failed to establish disability prior to her date last insured, the undersigned found as well
15 that re-consideration of plaintiff's ability to work, and therefore her eligibility to receive SSI benefits,
16 should concern only that period of time beginning August 27, 2001, the date she protectively filed her
17 application therefor. Tr. 455.

18 The Court adopted the undersigned's report and recommendation on November 14, 2003. Tr. 452.
19 On remand, a new hearing was held before the same ALJ on May 8, 2007, at which plaintiff, again
20 represented by counsel, appeared and testified, as did a vocational expert. Tr. 575-97. On June 27, 2007,
21 the ALJ issued a new decision, once more determining plaintiff to be not disabled, finding specifically in
22 relevant part:

- 23 (1) at step one of the sequential disability evaluation process,² plaintiff had not
24 engaged in substantial gainful activity since her alleged onset date of disability;
25 (2) at step two, plaintiff had "severe" impairments consisting of cannabis abuse, a
26 depressive disorder not otherwise specified, an anxiety disorder not otherwise
27 specified, and status-post coil embolization of anterior communicating artery
28 aneurysm;

²The Commissioner employs a five-step "sequential evaluation process" to determine whether a claimant is disabled. See 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520; 20 C.F.R. § 416.920. If the claimant is found disabled or not disabled at any particular step, the disability determination is made at that step, and the sequential evaluation process ends. Id.

- 1 (3) at step three, none of plaintiff's impairments met or equaled the criteria of any
2 of those listed in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1;
- 3 (4) at step four, plaintiff had the residual functional capacity to perform a modified
4 range of light work – including a limitation to perform simple, repetitive tasks,
5 with limited public contact and limited coworker contact at a competitive level
6 of persistence and pace – which precluded her from performing her past
7 relevant work; and
- 8 (5) at step five, plaintiff was capable of performing other jobs existing in significant
9 numbers in the national economy.

10 Tr. 440-50. Plaintiff's request for review was denied by the Appeals Council on October 26, 2007, making
11 the ALJ's decision the Commissioner's final decision. Tr. 423; 20 C.F.R. § 416.1481.

12 On December 20, 2007, plaintiff filed a complaint in this Court seeking review of the ALJ's
13 decision. (Dkt. #1-#3). The administrative record was filed on March 20, 2008. (Dkt. #9). Specifically,
14 plaintiff argues that decision should be reversed and remanded for an award of benefits or, in the
15 alternative, for further administrative proceedings, for the following reasons:

- 16 (a) the ALJ erred in not finding her somatic pain disorder, cervical pain, TMJ
17 syndrome, migraine headaches, and vascular dementia secondary to left carotid
18 surgery to be severe impairments;
- 19 (b) the ALJ erred in failing to give appropriate weight to the opinions of her
20 treating and examining physicians;
- 21 (c) the ALJ failed to properly consider the vocational evidence in the record;
- 22 (d) the ALJ erred in failing to properly consider plaintiff's testimony regarding her
23 symptoms and limitations;
- 24 (e) the ALJ improperly determined plaintiff's residual functional capacity; and
- 25 (f) the ALJ erred in finding plaintiff capable of performing other work existing in
26 significant numbers in the national economy.

27 The undersigned agrees the ALJ erred in determining plaintiff to be not disabled, but, for the reasons set
28 forth below, recommends that while the ALJ's decision should be reversed, this matter should be
remanded to the Commissioner to again solely re-consider the evidence in the record regarding plaintiff's
problems with persistence and pace, and how any such problems affect her ability to perform other jobs
existing in significant numbers in the national economy. Although plaintiff requests oral argument in this
matter, the undersigned finds such argument to be unnecessary here.

DISCUSSION

This Court must uphold the Commissioner's determination that plaintiff is not disabled if the Commissioner applied the proper legal standard and there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the decision. Hoffman v. Heckler, 785 F.2d 1423, 1425 (9th Cir. 1986). Substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971); Fife v. Heckler, 767 F.2d 1427, 1429 (9th Cir. 1985). It is more than a scintilla but less than a preponderance. Sorenson v. Weinberger, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975); Carr v. Sullivan, 772 F. Supp. 522, 524-25 (E.D. Wash. 1991). If the evidence admits of more than one rational interpretation, the Court must uphold the Commissioner's decision. Allen v. Heckler, 749 F.2d 577, 579 (9th Cir. 1984).

I. The Doctrine of the Law of the Case

As noted above, the Court remanded this matter to the Commissioner solely for the purpose of re-considering the evidence in the record regarding plaintiff's problems with persistence and pace, and how any such problems affect her ability to perform other jobs existing in significant numbers in the national economy at step five of the sequential disability evaluation process, and thus whether she is entitled to SSI benefits for the period beginning August 27, 2001. In all other respects, the Court affirmed the decision of the ALJ, either finding it to be free of legal error and supported by substantial evidence, or not making any particular finding with respect thereto due the lack of any specific challenge from plaintiff.

"Under the 'law of the case' doctrine, a court is ordinarily precluded from reexamining an issue previously decided by the same court, or a higher court, in the same case." Richardson v. United States, 841 F.2d 993, 996 (9th Cir. 1988).³ This doctrine "prevents the relitigation of a settled issue in a case and requires courts to adhere to decisions made in earlier proceedings." Brachtel v. Apfel, 132 F.3d 417, 419 (8th Cir. 1997); Old Person v. Brown, 312 F.3d 1036, 1039 (9th Cir. 2002) (doctrine founded upon sound policy that litigation must come to end). Indeed, a court "cannot efficiently perform its duty to provide expeditious justice to all if a question once considered and decided by it were to be litigated anew in the

³The doctrine of the law of the case "is equally applicable in instances of remand [from courts] to administrative agencies and remand [from higher] to lower courts." Rios-Pineda v. United States Department of Justice, I.N.S., 720 F.2d 529, 532 (8th Cir. 1983), rev'd on other grounds, 471 U.S. 444 (1985); Wilder v. Apfel, 153 F.3d 799, 803 (7th Cir. 1998) (doctrine requires agency, on remand from court, to conform its further proceedings to court's decision, unless compelling reason to depart therefrom exists); Brachtel v. Apfel, 132 F.3d 417, 419 (9th Cir. 1997).

1 same case upon any and every subsequent appeal.” Old Person, 312 F.3d at 1039. The doctrine further
2 “serves to maintain consistency.” Id.

3 As pointed out by plaintiff, the doctrine of the law of the case “is analogous to, but less absolute a
4 bar than, res judicata,” and “is discretionary, not mandatory.” Merritt v. Mackey, 932 F.2d 1317, 1320 (9th
5 Cir. 1991) (doctrine merely expresses practice of courts generally to refuse to reopen that which has been
6 decided, and is not limitation of courts’ power); Moore v. Jas. H. Mathews & Co., 682 F.2d 830, 833 (9th
7 Cir. 1982). Nevertheless, that discretion should not be heavily employed:

8 Although the law of the case rule does not bind a court as absolutely as res judicata,
9 and should not be applied “woodenly” when doing so would be inconsistent with
10 “considerations of substantial justice,” the discretion of a court to review earlier
11 decisions should be exercised sparingly so as not to undermine the salutary policy of
12 finality that underlies the rule.

11 Moore, 682 F.2d at 833-34 (citations and internal footnote omitted).

12 Accordingly, the prior decision of a court “should be followed on a later appeal” unless: (1) “the
13 evidence on a subsequent trial was substantially different”; (2) “controlling authority has since made a
14 contrary decision of the law applicable to such issues,” or (3) “the decision was clearly erroneous and
15 would work a manifest injustice.” Merritt, 932 F.2d at 1320; see also Old Person, 312 F.3d at 1039;
16 Moore, 682 F.2d at 834. Thus, it is true as noted by plaintiff that “[n]ew evidence can furnish compelling
17 grounds for departure from a previous ruling.” Wilder, 153 F.3d at 803. “[I]f there is no new evidence,”
18 however, or if “the evidence does not undermine the previous ruling on sufficiency, then that previous
19 ruling must stand.” Id.

20 II. The ALJ’s Step Two Analysis

21 At step two of the sequential disability evaluation process, the ALJ must determine if an
22 impairment is “severe.” Id. An impairment is “not severe” if it does not “significantly limit” a claimant’s
23 mental or physical abilities to do basic work activities. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(iii), (c); Social Security
24 Ruling (“SSR”) 96-3p, 1996 WL 374181 *1. Basic work activities are those “abilities and aptitudes
25 necessary to do most jobs.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.921(b); SSR 85- 28, 1985 WL 56856 *3.

26 An impairment is not severe only if the evidence establishes a slight abnormality that has “no more
27 than a minimal effect on an individual[’]s ability to work.” See SSR 85-28, 1985 WL 56856 *3; Smolen v.
28 Chater, 80 F.3d 1273, 1290 (9th Cir. 1996); Yuckert v. Bowen, 841 F.2d 303, 306 (9th Cir.1988). Plaintiff

1 has the burden of proving that her “impairments or their symptoms affect her ability to perform basic work
2 activities.” Edlund v. Massanari, 253 F.3d 1152, 1159-60 (9th Cir. 2001); Tidwell v. Apfel, 161 F.3d 599,
3 601 (9th Cir. 1998). The step two inquiry described above, however, is a *de minimis* screening device
4 used to dispose of groundless claims. Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1290.

5 Plaintiff did not challenge the ALJ’s step two findings on appeal of his first decision to this Court,
6 and, indeed, as noted above, this matter was not remanded back to the Commissioner for re-consideration
7 of those findings. Accordingly, those findings remain the law of this case, unless there are compelling
8 grounds, such as those set forth above, for departing therefrom. The undersigned find none to exist here.
9 Plaintiff points out, however, that while the ALJ found her somatic pain disorder, cervical pain, TMJ
10 syndrome or migraine headaches to be severe impairments in his first decision, he failed to do so in his
11 second, most recent decision. Plaintiff argues this failure was error, as was his failure to then consider the
12 effects of her migraine headaches at steps three through five.

13 The undersigned agrees it was error to fail to consider the above impairments as severe at step two.
14 No reasons, compelling or otherwise, were provided by the ALJ for his decision to depart from his prior
15 step two findings. Indeed, the ALJ himself expressly noted that those prior findings were affirmed by this
16 Court. Tr. 443. As such, the prior step two findings, and not the more recent ones, remain the law of the
17 case here. The undersigned, however, declines to find the ALJ erred in failing to consider the effects of
18 plaintiff’s migraine headaches at steps three through five. First, plaintiff has not shown the ALJ actually
19 failed to do so. Second, the only error in this regard, as explained in further detail below, would be with
20 respect to plaintiff’s problems with persistence and pace. Again, though, while also as explained in further
21 detail below the ALJ did err in considering those problems, plaintiff has not demonstrated any such failure
22 by the ALJ specifically was due to failing to properly consider the effects of her headaches.

23 Lastly, plaintiff argues the ALJ erred by not finding her vascular dementia secondary to left carotid
24 surgery to be a severe impairment. This impairment was diagnosed in early 2001. See Tr. 274. But the
25 ALJ declined to find this impairment to be severe in his first decision, and, as noted above, plaintiff did not
26 challenge that original finding. Further, as previously discussed, plaintiff has not presented any new or
27 compelling evidence to depart from the Court’s previous ruling affirming the ALJ’s step two findings, and
28 the undersigned declines to do so here. Accordingly, although the undersigned finds the ALJ erred in his
step two analysis, he did so only in having departed from his prior such analysis. Because that error does

1 not affect the ultimate disability determination in this case, it is harmless. See Stout v. Commissioner,
2 Social Security Admin., 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006) (error harmless where it is irrelevant to
3 ALJ's ultimate disability conclusion).

4 III. The ALJ Erred in Evaluating the Medical Evidence in the Record

5 The ALJ is responsible for determining credibility and resolving ambiguities and conflicts in the
6 medical evidence. Reddick v. Chater, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir. 1998). Where the medical evidence in
7 the record is not conclusive, "questions of credibility and resolution of conflicts" are solely the functions
8 of the ALJ. Sample v. Schweiker, 694 F.2d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 1982). In such cases, "the ALJ's conclusion
9 must be upheld." Morgan v. Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, 169 F.3d 595, 601 (9th
10 Cir. 1999). Determining whether inconsistencies in the medical evidence "are material (or are in fact
11 inconsistencies at all) and whether certain factors are relevant to discount" the opinions of medical experts
12 "falls within this responsibility." Id. at 603.

13 In resolving questions of credibility and conflicts in the evidence, an ALJ's findings "must be
14 supported by specific, cogent reasons." Reddick, 157 F.3d at 725. The ALJ can do this "by setting out a
15 detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation
16 thereof, and making findings." Id. The ALJ also may draw inferences "logically flowing from the
17 evidence." Sample, 694 F.2d at 642. Further, the Court itself may draw "specific and legitimate inferences
18 from the ALJ's opinion." Magallanes v. Bowen, 881 F.2d 747, 755, (9th Cir. 1989).

19 The ALJ must provide "clear and convincing" reasons for rejecting the uncontradicted opinion of
20 either a treating or examining physician. Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1996). Even when a
21 treating or examining physician's opinion is contradicted, that opinion "can only be rejected for specific
22 and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence in the record." Id. at 830-31. However,
23 the ALJ "need not discuss *all* evidence presented" to him or her. Vincent on Behalf of Vincent v. Heckler,
24 739 F.3d 1393, 1394-95 (9th Cir. 1984) (citation omitted) (emphasis in original). The ALJ must only
25 explain why "significant probative evidence has been rejected." Id.; see also Cotter v. Harris, 642 F.2d
26 700, 706-07 (3rd Cir. 1981); Garfield v. Schweiker, 732 F.2d 605, 610 (7th Cir. 1984).

27 In general, more weight is given to a treating physician's opinion than to the opinions of those who
28 do not treat the claimant. Lester, 81 F.3d at 830. On the other hand, an ALJ need not accept the opinion of

1 a treating physician, “if that opinion is brief, conclusory, and inadequately supported by clinical findings”
2 or “by the record as a whole.” Batson v. Commissioner of Social Security Administration, 359 F.3d 1190,
3 1195 (9th Cir. 2004); Thomas v. Barnhart, 278 F.3d 947, 957 (9th Cir. 2002); Tonapetyan v. Halter, 242
4 F.3d 1144, 1149 (9th Cir. 2001). An examining physician’s opinion is “entitled to greater weight than the
5 opinion of a nonexamining physician.” Lester, 81 F.3d at 830-31. A non-examining physician’s opinion
6 may constitute substantial evidence if “it is consistent with other independent evidence in the record.” Id.
7 at 830-31; Tonapetyan, 242 F.3d at 1149.

8 A. Dr. Hill

9 In his second, most recent decision, the ALJ addressed the opinion of Edwin L. Hill, Ph.D., an
10 examining psychologist, in relevant part as follows:

11 The claimant underwent a neuropsychological evaluation in February and March 2001
12 with Edwin L. Hill, Ph.D. After an extensive interview and examination with the
13 claimant, Dr. Hill found her attention, concentration, and memory to be grossly intact.
14 During testing, the claimant was alert and cooperative and did not appear to be anxious
15 or tense. She was easily able to comprehend and follow directions. . . . The doctor
16 concluded that the claimant was best suited for a job that allowed her to work at her
17 own pace and according to her own hours and schedule, with the maximum possible
18 flexibility. . . .

19 I have considered this opinion, but give it little weight for the following reasons. First,
20 Dr. Hill was unaware – because the claimant did not inform him – of the claimant’s
21 history of and continued cannabis abuse. It is clear that this use would affect the
22 claimant’s concentration, persistence, and pace, as well as her ability to perform within
23 a schedule. Additionally, it is clear from the context of the evaluation and testing that
24 the claimant vehemently expressed her worries about not being on her own schedule.
25 The doctor recorded the claimant’s “significant fears that if her ability to control her
26 schedule an [sic] activities were to be disrupted by the requirements of full time
27 employment,” she would have increased headache problems, increased TMJ symptoms,
28 decreased physical functioning, cognitive problems, and anxiety attacks. . . . It seems
Dr. Hill considered these fears to be well founded. But that conclusion is not borne out
by the claimant’s schedule, which she reported was filed with running a household with
2 school-aged children and several pets. The claimant reported that she got her 11-year
old son ready for school every day, performed the household chores including yard
work, and all of the cooking, cleaning, laundry, and household activities. She claimed
that she had to perform these at her own pace because of limited endurance and
stamina. Yet the claimant reported working on her crafts/woodworking projects from
1:00 to 6:00 p.m. most days and then in the evenings after she put the children to bed.
The claimant reported going to bed most days until 3:00 or 4:00 a.m., and rising at
9:00. . . . By her own report, the claimant is independent in her activities of daily living
plus caring for her children and several animals and pursuing ongoing crafts or other
projects. Her fears about submitting to a schedule appear to be related to how busy she
already is than to any legitimate worries that she would be unsuccessful in full-time
work or that such work would lead to a deterioration in her health. It appears from the
record that the claimant enjoys ordering her life around her children, animals, and
hobbies and does not want employment to interfere with those pursuits. I therefore
give little weight to Dr. Hill’s opinion, due to his ignorance of the claimant’s regular

1 marijuana use and the fact that he based his opinions on the claimant's subjective
2 complaints and fears.

3 Tr. 444-45; see also Tr. 267-76.

4 Plaintiff argues the ALJ's reasons for rejecting Dr. Hill's opinion are not legitimate. Specifically,
5 plaintiff asserts there is no evidence that she was using cannabis at the time of the evaluation performed by
6 Dr. Hill, or that her history of cannabis use would have caused Dr. Hill to have a different opinion about
7 her functional abilities. The undersigned disagrees that there was no evidence in the record that plaintiff
8 was not using cannabis at the time of Dr. Hill's evaluation. Plaintiff reported in mid-October 2006, that
9 she began "abusing cannabis in high school," and that she continued to use it at a rate of "approximately
10 once per month." Tr. 504, 507. Given that plaintiff attended high school long before she was evaluated by
11 Dr. Hill (see Tr. 77), she apparently was still using cannabis when he saw her.

12 On the other hand, the undersigned agrees that the record does not clearly show Dr. Hill would
13 have opined differently had he been aware of plaintiff's continued cannabis use. In mid-October 2006,
14 Christina H. Rasmussen, Ph.D., performed a psychological evaluation of plaintiff, opining that
15 psychological testing performed suggested her "significant memory impairments" were "likely related to
16 her reported aneurysm surgery, her history of substance abuse, her continued cannabis abuse, or a
17 combination thereof." Tr. 506. Dr. Rasmussen also opined that plaintiff's ability to complete her activities
18 of daily living was "likely impacted by her current depressive symptoms and continued substance abuse."
19 Tr. 507. In addition, Dr. Rasmussen opined that plaintiff's "memory and concentration" would "likely
20 improve significantly once her depressive symptoms" were treated and she maintained "complete
21 sobriety." Id.

22 While this does constitute medical evidence that plaintiff's cannabis use has had a very real impact
23 on her mental functional abilities, it does not specifically address her capabilities regarding persistence and
24 pace, the sole issue on which this matter was remanded. Accordingly, although plaintiff's cannabis abuse
25 history and her continued use of that drug certainly might have affected Dr. Hill's opinion with respect to
26 her limitations in these latter two areas, it is far from clear that, as found by the ALJ, such history and use
27 would do so. Further, while plaintiff's reported history indicates she had been abusing cannabis since high
28 school, it is unclear exactly to what extent she was using it at the time of Dr. Hill's evaluation. The only
indication concerning frequency of use in the record is plaintiff's report that she has continued to use it at

1 the rate of approximately once per month. But even if plaintiff did use it in February or March 2001, there
2 is no evidence that such use occurred at or near the times the evaluation was conducted.

3 Plaintiff also notes that Dr. Hill's opinion was based on a very detailed evaluation, with included
4 extensive neuropsychological testing. While true (see Tr. 271-74), this factor alone does not establish the
5 legitimacy of an examining psychologist's opinion. Indeed, as discussed below, Dr. Hill's opinion also
6 was based to a large extent on plaintiff's mental status examination and her own self-reports (see Tr. 268-
7 71). Plaintiff asserts, however, that the ALJ erred in rejecting that opinion for the reason that it was based
8 on her expressed fears concerning her ability to control her schedule and activities, whereas her own self-
9 reports regarding her extensive activities of daily living contradicted those fears. Plaintiff argues this is
10 not a valid basis for rejecting it, because she also testified that she carefully limited her activities of daily
11 living so as to reduce her stress and the risk of getting panic attacks and migraines.

12 The undersigned finds though that the ALJ was not remiss in finding plaintiff's reported activities
13 belied the fears she expressed to Dr. Hill. As noted above, the ALJ properly discounted her credibility in
14 his prior decision, and that determination was based in part on those same daily activities. See Tr. 469-70.
15 See Tonapetyan, 242 F.3d at 1149 (ALJ may disregard medical opinion premised on claimant's complaints
16 where record supports ALJ in discounting claimant's credibility). Plaintiff argues the ALJ misrepresented
17 her testimony regarding her daily activities. But the record does not support plaintiff here for the reasons
18 discussed above. That is, the ALJ properly discounted plaintiff's credibility based in part on the evidence
19 concerning her daily activities in his prior decision, and that determination, as explained in further detail
20 below, remains the law of this case.

21 Plaintiff argues it does not make sense for the ALJ to reject her as not credible, and then rely on her
22 own reported activities of daily living to reject Dr. Hill's opinion. But plaintiff misses the point. She was
23 found incredible in part because her reported activities of daily living were inconsistent with her
24 allegations of disabling symptoms. Thus, it hardly is inconsistent to also discount the credibility of a
25 medical source who relied in part on plaintiff's claimed inability to function in that area. Nevertheless, the
26 undersigned agrees the ALJ erred in rejecting Dr. Hill's opinion because he based it only on her subjective
27 complaints and fears. While the undersigned does not necessarily agree Dr. Hill's conclusions were based
28 largely on the psychological testing he performed, it clearly played an important part of the basis therefor.

1 See Tr. 274-76. The ALJ, however, did not discuss this portion of Dr. Hill's report in his analysis thereof.
2 Given that Dr. Hill felt plaintiff seemed "best suited" for a job which allowed her "to work at her own pace
3 and according to her own hours and schedule with the maximum possible flexibility," the ALJ's errors
4 here are not harmless, and thus require a second remand for further consideration thereof.

5 Lastly, plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in failing to mention anywhere in either of his two decisions,
6 the fact that Dr. Hill diagnosed her with "vascular dementia secondary to January 23, 1992 left carotid
7 surgery," based on "[t]he pattern of her test scores. Tr. 274-75. The ALJ, plaintiff asserts, has a duty not to
8 reject without explanation such significant probative evidence. As noted above, however, plaintiff did not
9 challenge the ALJ's failure to mention this condition on appeal from the ALJ's prior decision, and has not
10 presented any compelling reasons why she should be allowed to do so now. In other words, that aspect of
11 the ALJ's prior determination was not found wanting, and, unless plaintiff can show otherwise, remains
12 the law of this case. She cannot do so. However, to the extent on remand that diagnosis is found to affect
13 her ability to maintain persistence or pace, it should be taken into consideration as well.

14 B. Dr. Lewy

15 The ALJ stated in his most recent decision that he preferred the opinion of Dr. Arthur L. Lewy,
16 Ph.D., a non-examining consulting psychologist (Tr. 316-17, 333-38), to that provided by Dr. Hill, because
17 Dr. Lewy "gave the most thorough review of the medical evidence in the record at the time of his review."
18 Tr. 444. Later in his decision, the ALJ went on to further find in relevant part as follows:

19 In his December of 2001 mental residual functional capacity assessment, Dr. Lewy
20 found the claimant moderately limited in her ability to perform at a consistent pace. He
21 noted that she would "persist poorly on jobs involving a high need for speed," and that
22 her "persistence and pace" would "be best in positions where [she] could work more
23 alone." . . . State agency consulting Psychologist Carla van Dam, Ph.D., affirmed Dr.
24 Lewy's assessment of moderate limitations in the claimant's concentration, persistence,
25 or pace on May 20, 2002. . . . It is significant that Dr. Lewy expressly stated that he did
26 not find marked limitations in the claimant's persistence and pace, as found by his
27 predecessors at DDS. . . . He pointed out that 7 years of treating notes from John S.
28 Wendt, M.S. . . . failed to corroborate the claimant's mental complaints. Dr. Lewy also
pointed out that the neuropsych examination with Dr. Hill was "very clear" in describing
the claimant's interest "in being home to be with her children (her priority in life)" and
that the claimant did not "have motivation to engage in vocational training." . . .

I add that subsequent concerns regarding the claimant's motivation, with regard to her
regular marijuana use, as well as the effect that use would have on the claimant's
concentration, persistence, or pace show that the claimant's limitations in this area were
perhaps even less severe even than those found by Dr. Lewy. I therefore find that Dr.
Lewy's assessment of only moderate limitations is consistent with the medical evidence
of record and with my limiting the claimant to simple, repetitive tasks.

1 Tr. 446.

2 Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in preferring the opinion of Dr. Lewy to Dr. Hill, because the
3 opinion of a non-examining psychologist cannot by itself constitute substantial evidence that justifies the
4 rejection of the opinion of an examining psychologist. A non-examining psychologist's opinion, however,
5 as noted above, may constitute substantial evidence if it is consistent with other independent evidence in
6 the record. It is not clear, though, the extent to which Dr. Lewy's findings concerning plaintiff's
7 persistence and pace are consistent with those of other medical opinion sources in the record. For
8 example, Dr. Rasmussen did not find any specific limitations with respect to persistence or pace. See Tr.
9 506-08. Dr. Hill, as discussed above, felt she seemed "best suited" for a job which allowed "her to work at
10 her own pace and according to her own hours and schedule with the maximum possible flexibility." Tr.
11 275.

12 Thomas Clifford, Ph.D., another non-examining consulting psychologist, found plaintiff to have
13 marked difficulties in maintaining persistence or pace. Tr. 297, 301. He further found plaintiff required a
14 "totally familiar work environment" without "extraneous demands to persist." Tr. 303. As noted above,
15 Dr. van Dam agreed with the moderate limitations on maintaining persistence or pace found by Dr. Lewy
16 (Tr. 329, 337), but she too is a non-examining psychologist. Paul W. Hageman, M.D. – though for which,
17 as the ALJ pointed out, there is no evidence in the record he actually treated or examined plaintiff – found
18 her markedly limited in those areas. Tr. 352, 446. Dr. C. R. Johnson, the medical expert who testified at
19 the first hearing, found this to be so as well. Tr. 412. Thus, the only other medical evidence in the record
20 that is consistent with the findings of Dr. Lewy come from other non-examining psychologists. As such,
21 the undersigned finds the ALJ's reasons for preferring Dr. Lewy's findings insufficient.

22 C. Dr. Rasmussen

23 The ALJ also stated in his most recent decision that he preferred the opinion of Dr. Rasmussen to
24 that of Dr. Hill, for the reason that she was "the only examining clinician who knew of" plaintiff's
25 "extensive cannabis history and continued use." Tr. 444. In addition, the ALJ found Dr. Rasmussen had
26 "administered the most comprehensive testing of all the clinicians who treated or examined" plaintiff, and
27 thus her assessment of plaintiff's functioning was "likely to be the most accurate." Id. Plaintiff argues the
28 first reason is not legitimate, because there is no evidence her history of substance abuse is sufficient to

1 invalidate the findings of Dr. Hill or, for that matter, any of the other medical opinion sources in the record
2 who opined as to her mental functional abilities. For the reasons already set forth above, the undersigned
3 agrees. That is, while Dr. Rasmussen's findings do provide some evidence that plaintiff's use of cannabis
4 adversely affects her concentration and memory, there is no actual evidence that it impacts or has impacted
5 her ability to maintain persistence or pace.

6 The undersigned also agrees that the second reason provided by the ALJ does not present a valid
7 basis on which to prefer the opinion of Dr. Rasmussen over that of Dr. Hill. As pointed out by plaintiff,
8 Dr. Hill administered a variety of psychological tests as well. Plaintiff argues Dr. Hill's testing was more
9 comprehensive than that conducted by Dr. Rasmussen. While Dr. Hill's description of his testing and the
10 results thereof may have been more detailed, based on the record before the Court the undersigned cannot
11 say with certainty that it was more comprehensive or accurate overall than the testing and results presented
12 by Dr. Rasmussen, though certainly it is not unreasonable to argue such as plaintiff has done here. For the
13 same reason, it was error for the ALJ to make the opposite finding here. Rather, given that psychological
14 testing was employed by both medical sources, more was needed from the ALJ to support his finding that
15 Dr. Rasmussen's opinion carried more weight than Dr. Hill's.

16 D. Dr. Hageman

17 As noted above, an opinion regarding plaintiff's ability to maintain persistence and pace was given
18 by Dr. Hageman. With respect to that opinion the ALJ found in relevant part as follows:

19 In June of 2003, a Dr. Paul Hageman assessed moderate to marked limitations in
20 virtually every area addressed by the mental residual functional capacity assessment. . .
21 . The doctor listed 1992 as the date of onset of these limitations, explaining that the
22 claimant had not experienced significant improvement since her brain surgery in that
23 year. . . . I give little weight to this opinion for the following reasons. First, this
24 assessment does not explain Dr. Hageman's relationship to the claimant. The only clue
25 as to the source of this document is the fax notation on the top of the page stating "from
26 Good Sam Child & Family." . . . I note that the medical evidence of record contains
27 records from various departments at Good Samaritan Hospital from May of 1992 to
28 September of 1992 . . . , as well as some records from 2006 from Good Samaritan
Family Medicine at South Hill . . . It is possible that the claimant was treated by a
colleague of this Dr. Hageman. But none of the chart notes from Good Samaritan
contains any records from a Dr. Hageman, nor are there any other records in the
medical evidence of record from this person. It is therefore unclear on what he based
his assessment. Furthermore, in his assessment he did not state that he had treated the
claimant since 1992, so there is no way to know on what objective medical evidence, if
any, he traced the claimant's alleged limitations from that date to present. Either this
opinion was based on speculation or on the claimant's subjective complaints. Either of
these is unacceptable as a basis for a functional assessment. I have no knowledge of
this person's expertise, treating relationship with the claimant, or source of his

1 assessment. For these reasons, I am unable to give much weight to this opinion.

2 Tr. 446. Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in rejecting Dr. Hageman's findings for the above reasons,
3 asserting that the ALJ should have re-contacted Dr. Hageman to determine the actual basis for those
4 findings. The undersigned agrees.

5 An ALJ's duty to further develop the evidence in the record is triggered when it "is inadequate to
6 allow for proper evaluation of the evidence." Mayes v. Massanari, 276 F.3d 453, 459 (9th Cir. 2001). The
7 Commissioner's own regulations provide that when evidence received from a medical source is inadequate
8 to determine whether a claimant is disabled, that source will be re-contacted to seek additional evidence or
9 clarification, when his or her report "contains a conflict or ambiguity that must be resolved, . . . does not
10 contain all the necessary information, or does not appear to be based on medically acceptable clinical and
11 laboratory diagnostic techniques." 20 C.F.R. § 416.912(e)(1).

12 Clearly, the ALJ rejected the findings provided by Dr. Hageman here because it was impossible to
13 ascertain either his relationship to plaintiff or the objective medical basis for his opinion regarding her
14 limitations. Neither the record nor the ALJ's decision, however, indicates the ALJ ever attempted to re-
15 contact Dr. Hageman as required in such situations. Indeed, the ALJ seems not to have even attempted to
16 find out whether the additional information he appears to have felt necessary in order to properly evaluate
17 Dr. Hageman's findings was "readily available" also as required by 20 C.F.R. § 416.912(e)(1). The only
18 exception to this requirement is if it is known "from past experience that the source either cannot or will
19 not provide the necessary findings." 20 C.F.R. § 416.912(e)(2). Thus, while it is true that an ALJ need not
20 accept the opinion of a medical source, if that opinion is "brief, conclusory, and inadequately supported by
21 clinical findings" or "by the record as a whole," the ALJ first has the duty to determine if such support for
22 the opinion in question can be made readily available. Batson, 359 F.3d at 1195; Thomas, 278 F.3d at 957;
23 Tonapetyan, 242 F.3d at 1149. This the ALJ did not do.

24 E. Dr. Khemani

25 In early May, 2007, Dr. Pravin Khemani, M.D., who had begun treating plaintiff in September
26 2006, completed a functional capacity questionnaire regarding her headaches, in which he stated he had
27 only seen plaintiff twice during that time, the last visit occurring in December 2006. Tr. 537. Dr. Khemani
28 stated that plaintiff suffered from daily, severe headaches, which lasted from a few hours to a day. Id.

1 However, he also noted that plaintiff had been off her headache medications for two to three months and
2 that he was not currently taking any medications therefor. Tr. 539. Dr. Khemani opined that the headaches
3 had lasted or could be expected to last for at least 12 months, that they would generally preclude her from
4 performing even basic work activities, and that she would sometimes need to take unscheduled breaks
5 from work on a daily basis. Id. He further opined that based on plaintiff's reported problems with
6 memory, concentration and job-related stress, she could tolerate a low-stress job, although she was likely
7 to be absent from work more than four times a month as a result of her impairment. Tr. 540. In addition,
8 Dr. Khemani opined that plaintiff would have marked deficiencies of concentration, persistence or pace
9 and four or more repeated episodes of decompensation. Id.

10 In his most recent decision, the ALJ gave "very little weight" to Dr. Khemani's "assessment of
11 marked limitations and decompensations." Tr. 447. The ALJ found that assessment was not supported by
12 the medical evidence in the record, noting that plaintiff had received "very little treatment" since the date
13 of the first hearing, and, in particular, that the record was "virtually blank from July of 2003 to 2006." Tr.
14 447. Plaintiff argues this was not a valid reason for rejecting Dr. Khemani's opinion, pointing out that she
15 testified that she received mental health treatment during this time period. See Tr. 585-86. However, the
16 record fails to show little, if any, in the way of treatment for the headaches Dr. Khemani found had
17 resulted in such marked limitations. Plaintiff further criticizes the ALJ for not asking her about her other
18 medical treatment during that time, but she did not claim to have received other treatment at the second
19 hearing, nor has she made any showing that any records of such treatment exist.

20 The ALJ also rejected Dr. Khemani's opinion in part because the record indicated that plaintiff's
21 headaches "were largely controlled until late November-early December 2006," when she reported an
22 increase in the intensity and frequency thereof. Tr. 447. Plaintiff argues, without stating why, that the fact
23 that her headaches were controlled is not a convincing reason for rejecting Dr. Khemani's opinion. The
24 undersigned disagrees. Dr. Khemani based his opinion that plaintiff was markedly limited in her mental
25 functional capabilities on the nature and frequency of her headaches and their related symptoms. To the
26 extent that those headaches were largely controlled until the last visit she had with Dr. Khemani, certainly
27 does call into question the validity of his assessed limitations. Accordingly, the undersigned finds this to
28 be a valid basis for discounting Dr. Khemani's opinion.

1 Another reason the ALJ gave for rejecting that opinion was plaintiff's lack of compliance in taking
2 the medication she was prescribed by her medical providers for her headaches. Tr. 447-48. Specifically,
3 the ALJ found such failure to comply "sheds doubt on the accuracy of Dr. Khemani's assessment." See Tr.
4 448. Plaintiff argues that Dr. Khemani is a board-certified neurologist, and, as such, he most certainly is
5 qualified to assess her limitations. However, it is clear that the Dr. Khemani's assessment was based at
6 least in part on plaintiff's own self-reports. See Tr. 537-40. Thus, to the extent plaintiff also is reporting
7 and the record shows she has not been compliant with her medications, despite her allegedly severe and
8 disabling headaches, this certainly calls Dr. Khemani's reliance on those reports into question, and thus his
9 overall opinion regarding the impact plaintiff's headaches have on her functioning.

10 As with Dr. Hill, the ALJ discounted Dr. Khemani's opinion because plaintiff did not inform him
11 "of her regular marijuana use, which clearly could be the sole cause or contributing cause to any decrease
12 in concentration, persistence, or pace or perceived decompensations." Tr. 448. Plaintiff argues this finding
13 is largely speculative. The undersigned agrees. As discussed above, while Dr. Rasmussen's evaluation of
14 plaintiff does provide evidence that her history of cannabis abuse and continuing use thereof may
15 adversely affect her memory and concentration and her ability to perform her activities of daily living,
16 there is little, if any, evidence that it has affected her persistence or pace, or that plaintiff used cannabis
17 close enough in time to when Dr. Khemani saw her to impact his assessment thereof.

18 This last reason, therefore, does not provide a valid reason for rejecting Dr. Khemani's assessment
19 of plaintiff's limitations. Nevertheless, because the ALJ's other stated reasons, as discussed above, were
20 all valid, the undersigned finds the ALJ's rejection of Dr. Khemani's findings and opinion overall to have
21 been proper. However, given that, also as discussed above, the ALJ erred in rejecting the opinions of Dr.
22 Hill and Dr. Hageman in favor of those of Drs. Lewy and Rasmussen, remand for further consideration of
23 the evidence in the record concerning plaintiff's persistence and pace again is warranted.

24 F. Dr. Velling and Dr. Snell

25 Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in failing to mention in his decision that in a treatment note dated
26 March 19, 2004, David Velling, M.D., diagnosed her with chronic migraine headaches, cervicogenic pain
27 and multiple psychiatric disorders. See Tr. 526. Nowhere in that treatment note, however, does Dr.
28 Velling give any opinion regarding any effects these conditions may have with respect to plaintiff's

1 persistence or pace. Plaintiff's abilities in those areas, as previously discussed, is the sole issue on which
2 this matter was remanded, and plaintiff has failed to establish compelling grounds for departing from the
3 Court's prior ruling in regard thereto as the law of the case.

4 For the same reasons, the undersigned finds without merit plaintiff's argument that the ALJ erred in
5 failing to mention that on April 29, 2007, two of plaintiff's mental health treatment providers diagnosed
6 her with a depressive disorder, a panic disorder and a global assessment of functioning ("GAF") score of
7 55, and noted that she presented "with a constricted, tearful, and sad affect." Tr. 542, 544. Again, these
8 diagnosis and reported symptoms fail to shed any light on plaintiff's ability to maintain persistence or
9 pace. As such, the undersigned declines to find what was reported by these mental health providers to
10 constitute significant probative evidence regarding plaintiff's functioning in those areas.

11 IV. The Vocational Evidence in the Record

12 Plaintiff argues that in neither of his decisions did the ALJ properly consider the functional
13 capacity evaluation completed by Vicki Olson, OTR/L, in early January 2003. In that evaluation, Ms.
14 Olson stated that although plaintiff demonstrated the ability to perform the physical demands of sedentary
15 work, it was felt that she was unable "to maintain a regular 40-hour week at this level." Tr. 122. Ms.
16 Olson further stated that plaintiff "would benefit from being able to work at her own pace, day or night, in
17 order to work 20 to 30 hours per week." Id. Plaintiff, however, did not raise this issue when she appealed
18 the ALJ's first decision to this Court. She has not provided any compelling reasons why she should be
19 allowed to do so now. Thus the undersigned declines to remand this matter on the ALJ's subsequent
20 failure to address this evidence in his second opinion. Nevertheless, on remand the Commissioner shall
21 review this evidence as well to see if it has any probative value in light of the medical evidence in the
22 record concerning plaintiff's problems with persistence and pace.

23 V. The ALJ's Assessment of Plaintiff's Credibility

24 Questions of credibility are solely within the control of the ALJ. Sample v. Schweiker, 694 F.2d
25 639, 642 (9th Cir. 1982). The Court should not "second-guess" this credibility determination. Allen, 749
26 F.2d at 580. In addition, the Court may not reverse a credibility determination where that determination is
27 based on contradictory or ambiguous evidence. Id. at 579. That some of the reasons for discrediting a
28 claimant's testimony should properly be discounted does not render the ALJ's determination invalid, as

1 long as that determination is supported by substantial evidence. Tonapetyan v. Halter, 242 F.3d 1144, 1148
2 (9th Cir. 2001).

3 To reject a claimant's subjective complaints, the ALJ must provide "specific, cogent reasons for
4 the disbelief." Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821, 834 (9th Cir. 1996) (citation omitted). The ALJ "must
5 identify what testimony is not credible and what evidence undermines the claimant's complaints." Id.;
6 Dodrill v. Shalala, 12 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir. 1993). Unless affirmative evidence shows the claimant is
7 malingering, the ALJ's reasons for rejecting the claimant's testimony must be "clear and convincing."
8 Lester, 81 F.2d at 834. The evidence as a whole must support a finding of malingering. O'Donnell v.
9 Barnhart, 318 F.3d 811, 818 (8th Cir. 2003).

10 In determining a claimant's credibility, the ALJ may consider "ordinary techniques of credibility
11 evaluation," such as reputation for lying, prior inconsistent statements concerning symptoms, and other
12 testimony that "appears less than candid." Smolen v. Chater, 80 F.3d 1273, 1284 (9th Cir. 1996). The ALJ
13 also may consider a claimant's work record and observations of physicians and other third parties
14 regarding the nature, onset, duration, and frequency of symptoms. Id.

15 Plaintiff argues the ALJ committed legal error by failing to properly consider her testimony about
16 her symptoms and functional limitations, and asserts the ALJ's reasons for discounting her credibility are
17 unconvincing. The undersigned declines to do so, as plaintiff's arguments and assertions are without any
18 merit. First, as noted above, the Court affirmed the adverse credibility determination the ALJ made in his
19 prior decision, and thus, unless plaintiff can provide compelling grounds for finding otherwise, it remains
20 the law of this case. No such grounds have been provided. Indeed, plaintiff provides no specific reasons
21 as to why she believes the ALJ erred here. Second, the ALJ provided additional valid reasons for finding
22 plaintiff still to be incredible following the date of the prior decision – namely her failure to comply with
23 prescribed treatment for her headaches and her inconsistent statements regarding her history of cannabis
24 abuse and continuing use thereof. See Tr. 444, 447-48; see also Fair, 885 F.2d at 603 (failure to assert
25 good reason for not following prescribed treatment can cast doubt sincerity of claimant's testimony).

26 VI. The ALJ's Assessment of Plaintiff's Residual Functional Capacity

27 If a disability determination "cannot be made on the basis of medical factors alone at step three of
28 the evaluation process," the ALJ must identify the claimant's "functional limitations and restrictions" and

1 assess his or her “remaining capacities for work-related activities.” SSR 96-8p, 1996 WL 374184 *2. A
2 claimant’s residual functional capacity (“RFC”) assessment is used at step four to determine whether he or
3 she can do his or her past relevant work, and at step five to determine whether he or she can do other work.
4 Id. It thus is what the claimant “can still do despite his or her limitations.” Id.

5 A claimant’s residual functional capacity is the maximum amount of work the claimant is able to
6 perform based on all of the relevant evidence in the record. Id. However, a claimant’s inability to work
7 must result from his or her “physical or mental impairment(s).” Id. Thus, the ALJ must consider only
8 those limitations and restrictions “attributable to medically determinable impairments.” Id. In assessing a
9 claimant’s RFC, the ALJ also is required to discuss why the claimant’s “symptom-related functional
10 limitations and restrictions can or cannot reasonably be accepted as consistent with the medical or other
11 evidence.” Id. at *7.

12 Here, the ALJ assessed plaintiff with the following residual functional capacity:

13 [T]he claimant has the residual functional capacity to lift and carry up to 20 pounds
14 occasionally and 10 pounds frequently, to stand/walk for 4 hours in an 8-hour workday,
15 and to sit for 6 hours in an 8-hour workday. She is able occasionally to climb ramps
and stairs, but unable to climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds. She is able occasionally to
balance. She cannot work with hazards (machinery, heights, etc.).

16 Tr. 443. Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred by failing to consider all of her limitations described by Dr. Hill,
17 Dr. Khemani and Ms. Olson, including her impaired persistence and pace, her need for unscheduled work
18 breaks, and her need for extra days off. As discussed above, however, the ALJ properly discounted the
19 opinion of Dr. Khemani, and thus was not required to adopt his limitations. In addition, because the sole
20 issue here is plaintiff’s problems with her persistence and pace, and any effect they may have on her ability
21 to perform other jobs, the ALJ also was not required to include any limitations with respect to her alleged
22 need for extra days off. As discussed above, though, the ALJ did err in assessing much of the evidence in
23 the record concerning plaintiff’s ability to maintain persistence and pace – including her alleged need for
24 unscheduled breaks with respect to persistence – and thus it is unclear whether the ALJ’s assessment of
25 plaintiff’s RFC is accurate.

26 VII. The ALJ’s Step Five Analysis

27 If a claimant cannot perform his or her past relevant work, at step five of the disability evaluation
28 process the ALJ must show there are a significant number of jobs in the national economy the claimant is

1 able to do. Tackett v. Apfel, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098-99 (9th Cir. 1999); 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(d), (e). The
2 ALJ can do this through the testimony of a vocational expert or by reference to the Commissioner's
3 Medical-Vocational Guidelines (the "Grids"). Tackett, 180 F.3d at 1100-1101; Osenbrock v. Apfel, 240
4 F.3d 1157, 1162 (9th Cir. 2000).

5 An ALJ's findings will be upheld if the weight of the medical evidence supports the hypothetical
6 posed by the ALJ. Martinez v. Heckler, 807 F.2d 771, 774 (9th Cir. 1987); Gallant v. Heckler, 753 F.2d
7 1450, 1456 (9th Cir. 1984). The vocational expert's testimony therefore must be reliable in light of the
8 medical evidence to qualify as substantial evidence. Embrey v. Bowen, 849 F.2d 418, 422 (9th Cir. 1988).
9 Accordingly, the ALJ's description of the claimant's disability "must be accurate, detailed, and supported
10 by the medical record." Embrey, 849 F.2d at 422 (citations omitted). The ALJ, however, may omit from
11 that description those limitations he or she finds do not exist. Rollins v. Massanari, 261 F.3d 853, 857 (9th
12 Cir. 2001).

13 Here, the ALJ posed a hypothetical question to the vocational expert at the second hearing which
14 included limitations substantially similar to those contained in the ALJ's assessment of plaintiff's residual
15 functional capacity. Tr. 590. In response thereto, the vocational expert testified that there were other jobs
16 plaintiff could perform. Tr. 590-91. Based on the vocational expert's testimony, the ALJ found plaintiff to
17 be capable of performing other jobs existing in significant numbers in the national economy. Tr. 449.
18 Plaintiff argues that given the ALJ's errors in evaluating the medical evidence in the record and therefore
19 in assessing her RFC, the hypothetical question the ALJ posed did not include all of her mental functional
20 limitations. The undersigned agrees. As discussed above, it is uncertain, given the errors of the ALJ in
21 assessing the medical evidence in the record regarding plaintiff's problems with persistence and pace,
22 whether plaintiff's residual functional capacity assessment is accurate. It also is unclear, therefore,
23 whether the hypothetical question the ALJ posed is entirely complete.

24 Plaintiff further argues that the vocational expert testified that an individual who would miss two
25 days of work a month would have a problem vocationally. Tr. 595. Again, however, the only issue before
26 the Court here is the evidence in the record concerning plaintiff's persistence and pace, not plaintiff's
27 ability to keep attendance in the workplace. In addition, as discussed herein, plaintiff has failed to
28 establish compelling grounds for departing from the Court's prior ruling and opening it up for

1 consideration of other issues, such as the one the undersigned is being asked to consider here. Nor, for that
2 matter, even if it were found to be proper to consider it here, has plaintiff established that the medical or
3 other evidence in the record as a whole supports a finding that she would miss that many days of work.

4 VIII. This Matter Should Be Remanded for Further Administrative Proceedings

5 The Court may remand this case “either for additional evidence and findings or to award benefits.”
6 Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1292. Generally, when the Court reverses an ALJ’s decision, “the proper course,
7 except in rare circumstances, is to remand to the agency for additional investigation or explanation.”
8 Benecke v. Barnhart, 379 F.3d 587, 595 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations omitted). Thus, it is “the unusual case in
9 which it is clear from the record that the claimant is unable to perform gainful employment in the national
10 economy,” that “remand for an immediate award of benefits is appropriate.” Id.

11 Benefits may be awarded where “the record has been fully developed” and “further administrative
12 proceedings would serve no useful purpose.” Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1292; Holohan v. Massanari, 246 F.3d
13 1195, 1210 (9th Cir. 2001). Specifically, benefits should be awarded where:

14 (1) the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting [the claimant’s]
15 evidence, (2) there are no outstanding issues that must be resolved before a
16 determination of disability can be made, and (3) it is clear from the record that the ALJ
would be required to find the claimant disabled were such evidence credited.

17 Smolen, 80 F.3d 1273 at 1292; McCartey v. Massanari, 298 F.3d 1072, 1076-77 (9th Cir. 2002). Because
18 issues still remain with respect to the medical evidence in the record concerning plaintiff’s problems with
19 persistence and pace, and how they affect her residual functional capacity, and thus her ability to perform
20 other work existing in significant numbers in the national economy, this matter should be remanded to the
21 Commissioner for further administrative proceedings. Once more, as noted in the Court’s previous order,
22 remand here is solely for re-consideration of these specific issues.

23 CONCLUSION

24 Based on the foregoing discussion, the Court should find the ALJ improperly concluded plaintiff
25 was not disabled, and should reverse the ALJ’s decision and remand this matter to the Commissioner for
26 further administrative proceedings in accordance with the findings contained herein.

27 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Fed. R. Civ. P.”) 72(b),
28 the parties shall have ten (10) days from service of this Report and Recommendation to file written
objections thereto. See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those

1 objections for purposes of appeal. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the time limit
2 imposed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), the clerk is directed set this matter for consideration on **August 29,**
3 **2008**, as noted in the caption.

4 DATED this 6th day of August, 2008.

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7 Karen L. Strombom
8 United States Magistrate Judge
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